

(2) **GOVERNMENTAL POSITIONS.**—Governmental positions specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The Bureau of Consular Affairs of the Department of State.

(B) The Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

(C) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(D) The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security.

(E) The Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security.

(F) The Office of Science and Technology Cooperation of the Department of State.

(G) The Student and Exchange Visitor Program of the Department of Homeland Security.

(H) United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

(I) Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.

(J) Homeland Security Investigations of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(K) The Department of Justice.

(L) The intelligence community, as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

(3) **NON-GOVERNMENTAL POSITIONS.**—Non-governmental positions specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Twelve presidents or chancellors of a university, with a distribution of such universities being private, public, and regionally diverse.

(B) Senior leaders of relevant higher education associations.

(4) **TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.**—Appointments to the Council shall be made not later than 4 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) **TERMS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Each member of the Council shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(B) **VACANCIES.**—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that term until a successor has been appointed.

(6) **CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.**—The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council shall be designated by the Secretary at the time of the appointment of the members pursuant to paragraph (4), and when a vacancy of the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson occurs, as the case may be.

(d) **MEETING.**—

(1) **INITIAL MEETING.**—The Council shall hold its initial meeting not later than 30 days after the final appointment of all members under subsection (c)(4).

(2) **MEETINGS.**—The Council shall meet not fewer than 3 times each year at the call of the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson.

(3) **QUORUM.**—Sixteen members of the Council, of whom 8 members shall be appointed from governmental positions and 8 members shall be appointed from non-governmental positions, shall constitute a quorum.

(e) **COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Council may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Council.

(2) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.**—Upon the request of the Council, the Sec-

retary shall provide to the Council, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Council to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(g) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Council holds its initial meeting under subsection (d) and annually thereafter, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a detailed statement of the advice and recommendations of the Council pursuant to subsection (b).

(h) **NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.**—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Council.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CASEY, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DAINES, Mr. KING, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. REED, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 4209. A bill to amend title IX of the Social Security Act to improve emergency unemployment relief for governmental entities and nonprofit organizations; considered and passed.

S. 4209

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Protecting Nonprofits from Catastrophic Cash Flow Strain Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. IMPROVING EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FOR GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 903(i)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1103(i)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “during” and inserting “with respect to”;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “3309(a)(1)” and inserting “3309(a)”;

(3) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

“(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds transferred to the account of a State under subparagraph (A) shall be used exclusively to reduce the amounts required to be paid in lieu of contributions into the State unemployment fund pursuant to such section by governmental entities and other organizations described in section 3309(a) of such Code.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 2103 of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (contained in subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)).

(2) **APPLICATION TO WEEKS PRIOR TO ENACTMENT.**—For weeks of unemployment that occurred after March 12, 2020, and prior to the date of enactment of this section, States may—

(A) issue reimbursements in accordance with section 903(i)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act, as in effect prior to the date of enactment of this section; or

(B) reduce the amounts required to be paid in accordance with such section 903(i)(1)(C), as amended by subsection (a).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 645—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT MOB VIOLENCE SHOULD BE CONDEMNED

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:—

S. RES. 645

Whereas the United States of America was founded in 1776 on universal principles of freedom, justice, and human equality;

Whereas throughout our nation's history, Americans have struggled to realize those ideals, falling short, as imperfect human beings always do, but nonetheless making greater progress toward them than any nation on earth;

Whereas the United States is today, as ever, an ethnically, racially, religiously, and culturally diverse nation, morally committed to cultivating respect, friendship, and justice across all such differences, and protecting the God-given equal rights of all Americans under the law;

Whereas America's law enforcement officers do an extremely difficult job extremely well, and despite the inexcusable misconduct of some, the overwhelming majority of such officers are honest, courageous, patriotic, and rightfully honored public servants;

Whereas in recent weeks, people across the United States have organized legitimate, peaceful, constitutionally protected demonstrations against instances of police brutality and racial inequality, serious problems meriting investigation and reform;

Whereas some Americans, unsatisfied with peaceful and positive demonstrations, have instigated and indulged in mob violence and criminal property destruction, not in service of any just or coherent cause, but simply as an arrogant, bullying tantrum of self-righteous illiberalism and rage; and

Whereas these mobs have demonstrated not only contempt for public safety (as evidenced, among other crimes, by an unprovoked physical assault on a Wisconsin State Senator and the shooting of a motorist in Provo, Utah) and common decency (as evidenced by their routine harassment and obscene berating of law enforcement officers standing their posts to protect their communities), but also their manifest ignorance and historical illiteracy (as evidenced by their destruction of public memorials to historical heroes like Ulysses S. Grant, St. Junipero Serra, Miguel Cervantes, George Washington, Hans Christian Heg, and a reported plan to target a statue of Abraham Lincoln financed in 1876 entirely by private donations from freed African-American slaves): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the rising tide of vandalism, mob violence, and the mob mentality that feeds it—including its cruel and intolerant “cancel culture”—should be condemned by all Americans;

(2) peaceful demonstrations and mob violence are different in kind;

(3) physical assault and property destruction are not forms of political speech but violent crimes whose perpetrators should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law; and

(4) the innocent law enforcement officers, public officials, and private citizens who suffer the mob's violence and endure its scorn while protecting our communities from them deserve the thanks and appreciation of every American.

SENATE RESOLUTION 646—RECOGNIZING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM IN THAILAND

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES 646

Whereas the Kingdom of Thailand and the United States of America first established relations in 1818 and entered into the Treaty of Amity and Commerce in 1833;

Whereas the Fulbright Program is sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State;

Whereas the Fulbright Program currently operates in over 150 countries;

Whereas the Thailand-United States Educational Foundation (TUSEF) was established by a formal agreement in 1950;

Whereas 2020 is the 70th anniversary of the Fulbright Program partnership with the Kingdom of Thailand;

Whereas, recognizing the value of bilateral exchange, the Government of Thailand has financially contributed to the binational TUSEF annually since 1989;

Whereas nearly 2,000 Fulbright students and scholars from Thailand have studied, conducted research, or lectured in the United States since TUSEF's founding;

Whereas over 1,300 Fulbright grantees from the United States conducted research or gave lectures in Thailand since TUSEF's founding; and

Whereas the United States Government supports additional programs in Thailand in the areas of education, rule of law, and internationally recognized human rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and commends the 70th anniversary of the Fulbright Program in Thailand; and

(2) encourages the President to maintain and expand interaction with the Kingdom of Thailand in ways that facilitate close coordination and partnership in the areas of education and cultural exchange throughout all of Thailand and the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 647—RECOGNIZING THE FORTHCOMING CENTENNIAL OF THE 1921 TULSA RACE MASSACRE

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 647

Whereas, in the early 20th century, *de jure* segregation confined Tulsa's Black residents into the "Greenwood District", which they built into a thriving community with a nationally renowned entrepreneurial center known as the "Black Wall Street";

Whereas, at the time, white supremacy and racist violence were common throughout the United States and went largely unchecked by the justice system;

Whereas reports of an alleged and disputed incident on the morning of May 30, 1921, between two teenagers, a Black man and a

white woman, caused the white community of Tulsa, including the Tulsa Tribune, to call for a lynching amidst a climate of white racial hostility and white resentment over Black economic success;

Whereas, on May 31, 1921, a mob of armed white men descended upon Tulsa's Greenwood District and launched what is now known as the "Tulsa Race Massacre";

Whereas Tulsa municipal and county authorities failed to take actions to calm or contain the violence, and civil and law enforcement officials deputized many white men who were participants in the violence as their agents, directly contributing to the violence through overt and often illegal acts;

Whereas, over a period of 24 hours, the white mob's violence led to the death of an estimated 300 Black residents, as well as over 800 reports of injuries;

Whereas the white mob looted, damaged, burned, or otherwise destroyed approximately 40 square blocks of the Greenwood district, including an estimated 1,256 homes of Black residents, as well as virtually every other structure, including churches, schools, businesses, a hospital, and a library, leaving nearly 9,000 Black Tulsans homeless and effectively wiping out tens of millions of dollars in Black prosperity and wealth in Tulsa;

Whereas, in the wake of the Tulsa Race Massacre, the Governor of Oklahoma declared martial law, and units of the Oklahoma National Guard participated in the mass arrests of all or nearly all of Greenwood's surviving residents, removing them from Greenwood to other parts of Tulsa and unlawfully detaining them in holding centers;

Whereas Oklahoma local and State governments dismissed claims arising from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre for decades, and the event was effectively erased from collective memory and history until, in 1997, the Oklahoma State Legislature finally created a commission to study the event;

Whereas on February 28, 2001, the commission issued a report that detailed, for the first time, the extent of the Massacre and decades-long efforts to suppress its recollection;

Whereas none of the law enforcement officials nor any of the hundreds of other white mob members who participated in the violence were ever prosecuted or held accountable for the hundreds of lives lost and tens of millions of dollars of Black wealth destroyed, despite the Tulsa Race Massacre Commission confirming their roles in the Massacre, nor was any compensation ever provided to the Massacre's victims or their descendants;

Whereas government and city officials not only abdicated their responsibility to rebuild and repair the Greenwood community in the wake of the violence, but actively blocked efforts to do so, contributing to continued racial disparities in Tulsa akin to those that Black people face across the United States;

Whereas the pattern of violence against Black people in the United States, often at the hands of law enforcement, shows that the fight to end State-sanctioned violence against Black people continues; and

Whereas the year 2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the Tulsa Race Massacre: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the forthcoming centennial of the Tulsa Race Massacre;

(2) acknowledges the historical significance of this event as one of the largest single instances of State-sanctioned violence against Black people in American history;

(3) honors the lives and legacies of the estimated 300 Black individuals who were killed during the Massacre and the nearly 9,000

Black individuals who were left homeless and penniless;

(4) condemns the participants of the Tulsa Race Massacre, including white municipal officials and law enforcement who directly participated in or who aided and abetted the unlawful violence;

(5) condemns past and present efforts to cover up the truth and shield the white community, and especially State and local officials, from accountability for the Tulsa Race Massacre and other instances of violence at the hands of law enforcement;

(6) condemns the continued legacy of racism, including systemic racism, and white supremacy against Black people in the United States, particularly in the form of police brutality;

(7) encourages education about the Tulsa Race Massacre, including the horrors of the massacre itself, the history of white supremacy that fueled the massacre, and subsequent attempts to deny or cover up the Massacre, in all elementary and secondary education settings and in institutions of higher education in the United States; and

(8) recognizes the commitment of Congress to acknowledge and learn from the history of racism and racial violence in the United States, including the Tulsa Race Massacre, to reverse the legacy of white supremacy and fight for racial justice.

SENATE RESOLUTION 648—DESIGNATING AUGUST 2020 AS "NATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MONTH"

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. WARREN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. ERNST, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.:

S. RES. 648

Whereas Congress passed the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, guided by the shared ideals of freedom, sovereignty, democracy, civil liberty, and individual rights;

Whereas, from 1919 to 1920, the 66th Congress debated, and State legislatures considered, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide suffrage for women;

Whereas the ratification of the 19th Amendment was the culmination of decades of work and struggle by advocates for the rights of women across the United States and worldwide;

Whereas the ratification of the 19th Amendment ensured women could more fully participate in the democracy of the United States and fundamentally changed the role of women in the civic life of the Nation;

Whereas August 18, 2020, marks the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment by ¾ of the States, providing the support necessary under article V of the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas August 26, 2020, marks the centennial of the 19th Amendment becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States, providing for women's suffrage; and

Whereas the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment represents a historical milestone to be lauded and celebrated: Now, therefore, be it